

TROOPERS SAY CARRIZAL ATTACK UNPROVOKED

Carrizal Clash Very Grave But Hardly Cause For Hostilities

WASHINGTON AWAITS REPORT OF INCIDENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, June 22.—One fact stood out tonight at the close of a day of many developments in the Mexican crisis. Apparently both the United States government and the de facto government authorities of Mexico hope to treat the clash at Carrizal yesterday as an incident aggravating already strained relations, but not of itself likely to precipitate general hostilities.

So far as the Washington administration is concerned, no final decision can be reached until President Wilson has received a report on the fight from American army officers.

Events moved swiftly here during the day. Preparations by the war department for possible war with the Mexican government, went forward without interruption. At the same time, there came hints that General Carranza had been almost persuaded by European influences not to persist in a course certain to bring on a conflict.

It is known that many officials here have not abandoned hope of a peaceful outcome although they admit that each day since the present situation has seen new clouds appear. Their hopes against war are based solely on the reports that have reached them indirectly that the Carranza government is inclined to seek a peaceful way out.

The Carrizal incident, of course, now overshadows all other developments. Although they have only Mexican reports to go upon, officials do not question statements that many cavalrymen were killed, wounded or captured.

Whatever the facts may prove to be when General Pershing's report arrives it is certain that no steps toward reprisal will be taken at least until that report has been carefully studied.

One of the first actions, however, would be to demand the release of the Americans said to have been captured. Neither is it probable there will be any immediate move as a result of the incident Sunday at Mazatlan, where Mexican soldiers made an unprovoked attack on American bluejackets, according to an official report to the war department today from the commander of the gunboat Annapolis.

Both cases have been officially called to the attention of the United States by the Carranza government's ambassador-designate, Eliso Arredondo. He presented to Secretary Lansing today a mildly worded telegram from Mexico City, relating substantially the tale of the Carrizal fighting given out by the Mexican officials on the border last night. No details were sent, but an alleged admission of an interpreter with the captured Americans was quoted to blame the American commander for the trouble.

Secretary Lansing made no reply to (Continued on Page Two)

RUSSIAN DRIVE SEEMS STOPPED BY GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MOVES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
The Germans and Austrians in Volynia are vigorously on the offensive against the Russians and seemingly have stopped for the time being at least, the Russian drive westward. Along the Stokhod river west of the Styr in the region of Sokul and still farther west around Mykyl sanguinary engagements are in progress.

In these encounters the Russian war offices says the Germans and Austrians have been repulsed while Berlin declares that on both sides of the Turia river and southward from Sviniaukhi, to Grochow, the Russians have been driven farther back.

On the Stripa in Galicia, the Russians have taken portions of the trenches of the Teutons near Galvoronka and farther south in Bukovina have driven their forces farther southward and captured Radautz, about 20 miles below Czernowitz, and taken more officers, men and guns.

From north of the Pripiet marshes to the region of Riga, the Germans again have opened what apparently is a general offensive, heavily bombarding

Russian positions or throwing violent infantry attacks against them.

On both sides of the river Meuse, in the region of Verdun and to the east of the fortress in the Woerere at the foot of the Meuse hills, the Germans are heavily bombarding the French. Especially heavy are the attacks against Hill 204 and Le Mort Homme, northeast of Verdun, and northeast of the fortress around Thiaumont, Vaux wood, Chapire, and Fort Lauffee. In a counter attack the French have taken most of the trenches the Germans captured Wednesday night between the Fumh wood and Chenois, northeast of Verdun. The Germans near Givochy captured British trenches, but later were driven out, suffering heavy losses.

The ultimatum of the entente powers to Greece has been yielded to by the Hellenic kingdom. The demands include complete demobilization of the Greek army, the formation of a cabinet neutral to the entente, the holding of new elections, and the reconstruction of the gendarmerie. The Greek cabinet already has resigned and another is in process of formation.

JUAREZ ABOUT EVACUATED BY CARRANCISTAS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, June 22.—Juarez tonight was practically evacuated by Carrancista troops. The commandancia was almost deserted, the wireless station was dismantled, the collector of customs and General Francisco Gonzales, commandant, had left for the interior, and only a few scattering military patrols were in evidence in the streets. In addition, a large part of the civil population, taking their household goods with them, left during the day for the south.

Throughout the day troop and supply trains pulled out of the Mexican Central station bound southward ostensibly to join General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north at Chihuahua City. Several of the trains, however, were halted within a score of miles of the city to await further orders. Some reports indicated that with the announcement from Washington that the administration, reasoning from the information at hand, was inclined to place the responsibility for the Carrizal clash yesterday upon the subordinate commanders of both forces, that a part at least of the command evacuating Juarez was to be returned before daybreak.

Evacuation of border points by Carrancista garrisons had been general today but in most instances the troops have been concentrated a few miles south of the boundary awaiting further developments in the crisis. Mexican reports tonight also said that practically all of the troops which have formed the horse-shoe curve stretching around General Pershing's expeditionary command have abandoned their stations in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, El Valle, Nampulpa and San Antonio. It is believed those forces have moved eastward to points from which they can more readily effect junction with General Trevino's main command.

The border tonight was marking time awaiting the announcement from Washington of the government's attitude after General Pershing's report on the engagement is received. Stress is laid upon the fact that from the time the first rugged, half-dressed Mexican rode on a dusty mule into Villa Ahumada yesterday afternoon bearing the first news of the engagement until early tonight all information has come from Mexican sources.

Military authorities, however, clung to the belief that some time during the night General Pershing's report giving the American version of the affair would be received and would do much toward relaxing the border tension. It seemed fairly well established, however, that the Mexican official reports fixing the American losses at twelve dead and seventeen prisoners, and the Mexican casualties at four killed and thirty wounded are well founded.

Whether the American commander, whom some reports placed as among the dead, was Captain Lewis S. Morye or Captain Charles T. Boyd, as indicated by conflicting reports from the field, is still a matter of speculation.

The squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, which General Pershing dispatched (Continued on Page Two)

HALF BREED GUARD STARTS BORDER CLASH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NAGO, Ariz., June 22.—William Humphrey, an American-Mexican, employed as watchman at the Nago water plant, was exonerated of criminal blame late today by a coroner's jury for killing early today one United States soldier and wounding five others, one seriously. Humphrey testified he could not see the uniforms of the infantrymen and had believed them to be bandits.

The soldiers were fired upon by the watchman as they approached the water plant at 2 a. m., preparatory to changing the guard there. Before they could make known their identity the following casualties had resulted:

WALTER E. POWELL, private, was shot through the chest and abdomen. He lived an hour.

JOHN G. ROGAYA, private, shot through the neck, right shoulder, right arm and right thigh, condition serious.

R. N. MARTIN, first sergeant, flesh wounds of back and shoulders, not serious.

HARRY PITTS, sergeant, severely wounded in muscles of right shoulder.

VICTOR D. LUNDMARK, corporal, wounded in right elbow.

WILLIAM R. STEVENSON, private, flesh wound over right hip.

All of the soldiers were members of company F, Fourteenth United States infantry. Dr. E. S. Haines, first lieutenant of the company, who attended the infantrymen, stated he feared Private Rogoya's spine had been injured as his right arm was paralyzed. Rogoya was removed to the military hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Watchman Humphrey stated he was startled by the approach of the squad of men and called to them to learn their identity. When no answer was received, he opened fire. The soldiers were approximately 25 feet away at the time.

First Sergeant Martin said the guard did not hear Humphrey call and that the watchman was not noticed until he began shooting. As soon as the watchman saw his mistake he fled, but later surrendered himself to deputy sheriffs. He was released tonight.

STRAGGLERS OF TENTH REACH PERSHING BASE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN ANTONIO, June 22.—Stragglers from the Tenth cavalry detachment that was in the fight at Carrizal, arrived at General Pershing's headquarters today and told him that the fighting began with an unprovoked attack on the Americans at the conclusion of a parley with the Mexican commander. General Pershing transmitted their story to General Funston tonight, who immediately referred it to the war department.

The men were unable to tell anything regarding the casualties or even the later phases of the engagement. They retreated during the fight, became separated from their commands, making their way back to the American lines. The troops of the Tenth cavalry, Company C, commanded by Captain Charles T. Boyd, and Company K, commanded by Captain Lewis Morye, comprised the detachment that arrived within a mile of Carrizal at 7 a. m. June 21. They had stopped at Ojo de Santo Domingo on the previous night, resuming their march toward the east at 4 o'clock the next morning.

From their position in front of Carrizal, the commander of the detachment, believed by General Pershing to have been Captain Boyd, since he was senior in rank to Captain Morye, sent forward a Mexican guide to secure from the commander of the Mexican garrison their permission to pass through the town.

General Felix Gomez sent back word by the guide that the Americans might pass through if they would consent to a parley. Without waiting for the commander of the American force to reply, General Gomez, accompanied by an aide, appeared and the American officer rode forward to talk with him.

While they were talking, the men said, the Mexican troops moved forward in force and deployed in such manner that there appeared danger of the American force being surrounded. One of the men who had been holding the horses of the American officer and the man who had ridden forward with him, said the American officer appeared to protest against the positions General Gomez's troops were taking. A few minutes later General Gomez rode off toward one end of the Mexican line and immediately after getting there the Mexicans began to attack, sweeping the American line with a machine gun.

It was not until then, according to commanders gave orders for both troops to dismount and return the fire.

General Pershing said that before the Americans left on the expedition both he and Major Evans of the Tenth cavalry cautioned the commanding officer to be very careful not to provoke a fight.

General Pershing had received no news of the two squadrons of the Eleventh cavalry he sent out this morning to get in touch with the troops that were at Carrizal. Staff officers here calculated that the relief party should reach the remnant of the little detachment late tonight or tomorrow morning. It was assumed that because the relief troops were returning with their wounded, progress necessarily was slow and that the relief party would have to travel almost the entire distance from the main line of communications to Carrizal, some 30 miles.

General Funston appeared impressed with the sincerity of the story brought in by the stragglers but said that it would not cause him to issue any new instructions to General Pershing or to any of the border commanders. The report will be in Washington before morning.

General Pershing manifested surprise in his reports early today over the report that the officers of the troop had precipitated the engagement. He told General Funston in his report that all of his men had received the most positive orders not to do anything that might precipitate a fight.

Reports of a routine character were received from all parts of the border but none showed any marked increased activity of the bandits along the Rio Grande but almost all told of activity on the part of the de facto government troops and of the Mexican revolution on all border towns. The tendency to a general evacuation of border points by Mexican garrisons was offset to some extent by failure of the garrisons at Eagle Pass and Laredo to withdraw.

From Laredo it was reported that orders from Washington were received there to close the port to foodstuffs offered in large quantities. No explanation was offered but it was assumed by the customs officers that it was done to prevent the Mexican troops receiving supplies.

VILLA IN JUAREZ, SAY NEW REPORTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., June 22.—Francisco Villa has been in Juarez several times in the last four weeks, according to reports received by agents of the United States secret service here tonight. This story was given some support by the arrival in El Paso yesterday of Mrs. Lax Villa, who subsequently was deported to Mexico.

The same reports said that Villa was seen in a public plaza in Chihuahua City about three weeks ago, wearing a heavy black beard. Governmental agents, while making every attempt to trace the origin of the rumor, were inclined to place little credence in it.

Mexican authorities in Juarez denied the story.

AMERICAN FORCE WAS OUTNUMBERED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
COLUMBUS, N. M., June 22.—Unofficial reports from the field tonight indicated that the American force engaged at Carrizal, was Troop H, of the Tenth cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd, 45 strong. The same report gave the Mexican strength at 200.

The troop of the Tenth cavalry held the field for hours before retreating, although they were outnumbered five to one, according to unofficial reports tonight. The reports said that the American only withdrew when heavy Mexican reinforcements were brought up.

It was learned that a courier from the battlefield reached General Pershing's field headquarters at Colonia Dublan late today and the expeditionary commander's report is expected over the army wireless momentarily.

TWO REFUGEES DEAD IN CLASH WITH MEXICANS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 22.—Two foreigners, one an American, were killed Tuesday in a fight between three refugees attempting to reach the United States border and thirteen Mexican soldiers at Cienega Fria, eight miles east of Arizpe, Sonora, according to an official telegram received late today at Agua Prieta by General P. Elias Calles, Mexican commander, from the presidente municipal of Arizpe.

The telegram was believed by persons here to confirm earlier reports from Nogales and Arizpe that Jim Parks, 45 years old, an American, and A. R. Dickson, a British subject, were the men who had been killed.

The third refugee, who was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, was identified as Norton Hand, a citizen of the United States. He is being held at Nogales, 75 miles south of the border, on a charge of homicide, according to messages from Mexican officials there. One report said he already had been ordered executed but this had not been confirmed.

One Mexican soldier was killed and another wounded in the fighting, according to the official report to General Calles.

This report stated the three men were noticed by Mexican civilians while cutting a wire fence on a ranch at Cienega Fria and that they were told to stop by the Mexicans. When they failed to do so, the commander of the Arizpe garrison was notified and he sent a squad of thirteen soldiers to attack them.

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NOGALES MAYOR WANTS MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—Telegrams were sent to President Wilson by the Mayor of Nogales today asking that martial law be declared in the town and that more troops be dispatched here immediately to protect Nogales and its environs.

The messages were sent despite the arrival of additional troops today, which brought the strength of the American garrison to 2,000, because of the sudden mounting this afternoon of the border guard in Nogales, Sonora, and the departure of many native residents of the city. When no response had been received tonight the civil guard, organized yesterday, maintained a patrol of the town in co-operation with the soldiers, heavy guards being placed about the municipal waterworks.

Mexican Consul Delgado tonight announced the receipt of orders from the Mexican foreign office to call upon all Mexicans in the Nogales district to return to Mexico at once. No explanation was offered.

Frederick Simplic, United States consul in the Mexican town, tonight telegraphed General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, asking that steps be taken by his officers to determine the whereabouts of five Americans who left Cuernavaca, Monday in an attempt to reach the border through the mountains to the east of the town. Fears were expressed here that the men, George Prince of San Diego, Cal.; Henry Thurston of Recto, Ark.; Dan Carter of Oklahoma, A. D. Williamson and John Gaillard of El Paso, Tex., have died of exposure.

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GERMAN INFLUENCES MAY BE ENCOURAGING GEN. CARRANZA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, June 22.—Advices received from Mexico allege that the German representatives there have encouraged General Carranza and the officers of the de facto government, in their opposition to the United States troops remaining in that country. The form of encouragement was said to have been moral rather than material.

This information was disclosed by a competent authority concerning the activity in Mexican affairs of Captain Franz von Rintelen, now under indictment in New York for complicity to foment strikes in American munitions plants and under arrest in England.

Von Rintelen is known by the authority mentioned, as well as by government officials, to have been most

active in Mexican affairs. His activities began at the time Villa and Carranza were at odds, and when Huerta went to the border to direct a plot to gain control of the government, Von Rintelen today was described as having been prompted by three motives in endeavoring to stir up trouble between the United States and Mexico, although primarily his activities were said to have been directed against the entente allies, and not against the United States.

The information obtained lends credence to the belief that von Rintelen thought that by starting a dispute between the United States and Mexico, munition shipments from America would be stopped; that the United States would be too busy to pursue the submarine controversy and that allied powers would be prevented

from securing fuel oil and gasoline from the Mexican fields. More than 50 per cent of the oil used in the British navy comes from Mexico.

It was pointed out today that at no time would the United States have failed to press its demands in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare, even if a state of war existed with Mexico. As for exportation of oil from the Mexican fields, it was said today that in the event of war between the United States and Mexico, some means will be found to prevent the plans of von Rintelen from being realized.

The names of Frederico Stallforth of New York, a former banker in Mexico, and Andrew C. Maloy, also of New York, are mentioned in connection with that of von Rintelen. Stallforth, who was said to have been associated with von Rintelen in Mexico, was called before the federal grand jury in New York to testify as to his activities. Von Rintelen, while in this country, maintained headquarters in Stallforth's offices. He is understood here to have denied any connection with Mexican intrigues but was remanded to jail overnight for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions before the jury.

Maloy also was associated with von Rintelen in Mexico. He was indicted in New York on the charge of having obtained a false passport for von Rintelen.

Another name mentioned with von Rintelen's was that of David Lamar, some times called "The Wolf of Wall Street," and indicted with him. Lamar is said here to have obtained a large sum of money from von Rintelen to be used in promoting certain plans regarding Mexico, and dock strikes in New York. So far as is known in Washington, Lamar performed no services commensurate with the sum of money he is said to have received.

AMERICAN FAMILIES FLEE FROM BORDER

TOMBSTONE, June 22.—More than a score of American families fled from their homes near the boundary line south of San Pedro, Ariz., because of threatened raids from the Mexican side by forces seeking horses and supplies. One of the refugees who arrived here today, stated that the Mexican soldiers at Del Rio, Sonora, were boasting that they easily could raid these ranches as no United States soldiers were stationed in the district. Automobiles sent from here and from Bisbee brought many of the Americans from their ranches in the threatened district. Few of them brought away more than a few personal belongings.

THOUSAND CARRANZA RECRUITS ENROLLED FROM JUAREZ CITY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, June 22.—Consul Garcia announced that one thousand volunteers of the Carranza army, being enrolled in Chihuahua, had been recruited today following the publication of the news of yesterday's engagement.

He said drilling of these preparatory to their incorporation in the army of the north would begin immediately. The consul also issued the following statement:

"The people of El Paso need fear no surprise attacks from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Both the civil and military population of Juarez and vicinity have had strict instructions to maintain peace and quiet until war is declared."

Some interest, but little apprehension was attached to the last sentence of the statement, which seemingly left an open intimation that the Carrancistas planned to attack the city in the event of hostilities. Well informed persons, however, but little credence in this interpretation of the statement.

A message from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, containing a denial of the reports that he had issued a statement today saying he was responsible for the Carrizal engagement and had ordered the Mexican force to attack the Americans, was received at the military council in Juarez tonight. The dispatch asserted that the war minister knew nothing of the engagement until he received official reports last night and pointed out that his subordinate commanders acted entirely upon their own initiative in the action.

Political Exiles May Now Return To Mexico Safely

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., June 22.—An announcement has been made at military headquarters in Juarez that all Mexicans who have been exiled for political reasons during the Carranza regime may return to Mexico in safety, according to reports to be published in local Spanish papers tomorrow. Only a few leaders, who have been particularly obnoxious to the de facto government, are said to have been excepted in the order.

Among these are Francisco Villa, Felipe Angeles and Felix Diaz, the latter, according to last reports, being in the state of Oaxaca.

Considerable significance was at-

tached to the announcement which Mexican officials declined to discuss over the telephone tonight. It was taken generally as an indication that the de facto government feels the need in the present crisis of the support of all the Mexican people, and especially that of former military leaders, and is offering amnesty in return.

Agents of the United States department of justice said that General Marcelo Caraveo, formerly one of Orozco's chief lieutenants, who has been a refugee in El Paso, with his family, crossed to Juarez tonight. Several other Mexicans, who have been minor leaders in revolutions in Mexico, also crossed the frontier.

Cananea Plant In Hands Of Municipal Authorities

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—The fifty million dollar property of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company at Cananea, Sonora, an American concern, has been placed in the hands of the municipal authorities of Cananea, Sonora, who have promised to operate it, according to a message received here today by Delbert J. Haft, an attorney, who represents the company.

Mr. Haft announced that all the American employees had crossed the border.

Calles Makes Denial
DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 22.—General P. Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, entered vigorous denial at his Agua Prieta headquarters to the Kansas City story that the Cananea Consolidated Copper company's properties at Cananea, Sonora, had been confiscated by the de facto government. General Calles said there was no reason to seize the properties as they are being worked by Mexican employees in the absence of the Americans. He also said bullion and copper matte from the smelter is being allowed to be exported as usual at Naco.

Prisoners at Chihuahua
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., June 22.—The seventeen American soldiers, negro troopers of the Tenth cavalry, who were captured in the battle at Carrizal, were brought here today with Lem H. Spillsbury, a Mormon scout employed by General J. J.

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From Laredo it was reported that orders from Washington were received there to close the port to foodstuffs offered in large quantities. No explanation was offered but it was assumed by the customs officers that it was done to prevent the Mexican troops receiving supplies.